Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, May 24.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

It seems to have become a settled policy with our Administrations and with a portion of our people, to appropriate, slice by slice, segments of this continent outside of the boundaries of the United States at the time of the movements made in its favor. If one will look at the map of the country as it was and as it is, he will be able somewhat to realize the extent and importance of this annexation policy thus far developed and accomplished. From the first settlements in Florida, Virginia and Massachusetts, this accretion of territory has continually progressed. The old Colonial Provinces comprised but a minor portion of what is now our territory. The New England States, the Middle and Southern, thirteen in number, comprised all that constituted our settled and acknowledged country at the close of the Revolution. The Mississippi Valley bounded us on the South and West, with the exception of Florida subsequently ceded by Spain, and a portion of Louisiana, the whole of which afterward was purchased from France. That purchase gave us a stretch of country extending to the Pacific, including Oregon and vast extents between it and Louisiana. But all this did not satisfy our people with whom, or many of them, the "land stealing" principle had taken root and flourished. So they first obtained the "Austin Grant" of territory in Texas which was a Mexican province or territory, and the Hegira thither commenced; so also did misunderstandings between the settlers, or adventurers, and the Mexicans. The results were assassinations, Goliad, Bexar, San Antonio and other fights and massacres, Declaration of Independence, the battle of San Jacinto, our war with Mexico, and the acquisition of California and other territory.

This, together with the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, took at least one-half of her territory. After the Gadsden Purchase came the attempts of Walker and others in Lower California, Sonora, and Central America, not ostensibly for annexation to the United States, but for the purpose of establishing independent States. They all eventually failed. The purchase of Alaska from the Russian Government followed in due time, and in accordance with our apparent policy to get all the land we can and to keep all we get. It is a magnificent acquisition—in extent—"a big thing on ice," and seals, offers a nice national hopper through which to sift dollars to pass through the military and Civil Service machinery for grinding out profits, and it gave speculating officers in and under the Government at Washington a fine opportunity to grant for a consideration the exclusive use of the only source of profit within the territory to a favored private company, for which the nation had paid seven millions of dollars. Russia had made a good trade for itself, but a costly one for the United States, costly and worthless, and a destructive one for the natives—seals and humans. This was our last acquisition, unless the settlement of the San Juan question may be considered such. Efforts have been made for others. The Danish West Indies were offered us. St. Thomas stretched out its hands to Uncle Sam taking him to be so much of a Brigham Young that he would take anything offered. But Congress would not appropriate the money, so the bargain failed. It would have been a nice purchase, a fine location for shot towers, tall chimneys and monuments. The earthquake, the ocean, and Mark Twain proved that to a dead certainty.

Then President Grant and others cast wistful eyes upon San Domingo. Its President, like Barkis, was willin'. He wanted our gold, we, that is a few, wanted his dominions. But here the press, the people and the Congress said "no," and like the St. Thomas negotiation, the plan fell through. But the annexation idea is neither dead, nor is it sleeping. Its eye just now is turned toward the land of the Kanakas. From Baez whom we would not buy, we turn to Lunalilio, who, perhaps, will not sell. From the half heathen Nig to the half Christian Kanack we wheel with acquisition in our eyes. Gen. Schofield has been there, so has Admiral Pennock, so has Gen. Alexander, and they are all said to favor the acquisition of the kingdom of the once great, in a small way, Kamehameha. So we go. England gave us a sweep to the great Lakes. France gave us a Stretch to the Pacific. Spain tipped our southeast by orange growing Florida, with its nose in the Gulf of Mexico. Mexico gave us the boundary of the Rio Grande and a wilderness line to the Colorado and the Pacific, and Russia extended our possessions up to the North Pole, for ought we know, and through a semi-circle of countless islets away over toward Kamschatka and Japan. Where are to go next? We might possibly make a treaty with Denmark and so acquire Greenland upon which we have now a sad if not legal claim, since the brave but betrayed Captain Hall has found his rest there, so near that North Pole toward which for so many years he worked his way. But have we not already raked in enough of outside lying lands to satisfy our wants and our ambition.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCANDAL.

It is time that an end was put to wholesale and insinuating charges of corruption, reflecting on the character of public men, in all instances when the same cannot be substantiated by satisfactory proof. Our ears have been dinned for years with reckless statements of bribery, and the power of the lobby to subvert the will of the people. We have, by tacitly admitting the truth of reckless charges directed against men in public office, finally confessed the nation to be corrupt. The people no longer question the fact, but imbibe, as one does early education, the popular impression. Popular impression is practically popular belief.

Much of this evil arises from the fact, that the so-called Third House in all legislative assemblies exercises a greater influence over the people than it does over the Legislators and Executive officers. Politics and the art of legislation are too abstruse for the uninitiated to fathom without the aid of a Mentor. As it happens in almost all cases, the men who make popular opinion and fasten it upon the people, are those who have had a personal interest in legislation. These men are anxious and troubled lest their supposed rights be ignored or neglected, and as though the legislative hall needed a professional intermediatory class of special pleaders, they accept the supposed situation and throw their business into the hands of unscrupulous men. Through these men—the members of the Third House, the men who trade in legislation obtain their ideas of legislators. They are not suffered by their mediators to understand the *modus operandi* of securing influence, but are mystified by them into a general belief that it requires a wonderful genius and tact, as well as inside working, to accomplish just measures.

The real maker of the law is held off from public gaze, and a fence of tradition is erected around his august person. Here comes in the tact and genius. The lobbyist succeeds in holding the latch key to the official consideration. The anxious bill-passer is humbugged into paying tribute, and if his interests at stake are moneyed, he is made to believe that he cannot succeed except by a mysterious way of buying up influence as well as votes. To accomplish this, the lobbyist is engaged.

One on the inside can cite many instances of a man who has left the legislative halls with his bill signed and sealed, and under the firm conviction that he has paid large sums of money directly through his agent, for votes. Yet in most of these cases the lobbyist can chuckle to himself and spend the money which never crossed a legislator's hand.

An old trick of the professional is to inform himself on the private opinion of various men who will be called upon to vote on a given measure, and then to trade on this capital of information by pretending to secure the votes of those whom he never dares to approach. The consequence is that legislators are obliged to learn that absolute reticence is a virtue and a safeguard of reputation. The man who tells what he intends to do on a certain vote, is always liable to be sold out for that intention by some unauthorized agent who has a reputation for influence. If we sift the thousands of reports which are in circulation, damaging to the character of public men, to the bottom, we shall generally find that the end of the rope of scandal is fastened to the tongues and insinuations of lobbyists. It is astonishing to think for a moment of the amount of scandal daily repeated, which has no other foundation than the self-interested statements of a mediatory class, whose capital is a mystery of their own creation, and a reputation for unravelling it at pleasure. When our people will rise with just indignation and sweep over the corrupt legislator whenever found, and at the same time turn deaf ears to professional scandal, we may hope for the elevation of public office in public estimation.

SCHOOL CRAMMING.

The age is suffering for a reformer to check the system of cramming in our schools—cramming all sorts of trash, and overlooking all sorts of useful information. The children are required to learn too much by memory, as if the recollection of particular forms of phraseology were the highest end to be gained by education. We find for instance, that the pupils in a certain class in a New York school were required to learn in one day the names of a score of the principal colleges of the United States, as many of the coral islands in the Pacific, and a list of some of the principal earthquakes in South America. All were improper matters to be ever learned by children and were only one among numerous lessons to be learned in a single day, with others like them to be studied other days. When men of learning and intelligence cannot tell the precise date or character of one South American earthquake, why should little children be compelled to commit a long rigmarole to memory about them? The coral region of Pacific Islands is a subject for adults. The names of the twenty principal colleges of the United States can be learned when needed, and should not be memorized.

Such cramming is not merely a waste of time and labor; it is a positive injury to the children; their minds are strained; they lose the opportunities of exercise; their sight is shortened; their backs are bent; their spines are curved; their lungs suffer from confinement in close rooms; they grow up pale, weak and sickly. It would be better that all, girls as well as boys, should take at least a fifth of the time in school hours for gymnastics, under the leadership of the teachers, who, as a class, are not so fond of exercise as they should be. Many of them may be taxed now to the full limit of their strength, but a new generation of teachers might be bred to more active habits, and to a greater fondness for regular muscular exertion, which gives beauty and strength to the form, grace to movement, and health to the constitution, and the custom of which is an important aid to the enjoyment of life.

Last Year's Wheat Crop—Its Immense Product—Prospects of This Year's Harvest.

The 1st of July in each year, is the date at which we make our commercial reckoning of the product and movement of the wheat crop of the previous year. The nearer we approach that period for the balancing of the accounts relating to our products, the closer is the approximation we are able to make to the true figures.

As that periodic time is now not far distant, we venture to present our estimate of the immense amount of wheat gathered last harvest, from the fertile plains and slopes of California.

STATISTICAL.

From the 1st of July up to the 16th inst. the receipts of wheat and flour at San Francisco, are reported at 9,710,000 centals of wheat, and 155,000 quarter sacks of flour, reducing the whole to wheat equals 10,396,375 centals. The best authority estimates that there are 90,000 tons, or 1,800,000 centals still to come forward from the interior for export. For consumption and distillation we require at least 3,000,000 centals. The Surveyor General's report gives 2,134,111 acres sown to wheat last year, and we hear from every quarter, that the area under wheat this year largely exceeds that of last season. But, knowing as we do, the unreliable sources from which the Surveyor General collects his information, we place but little reliance upon some of his statistical reports, and place the area under wheat this year at 3,000,000 acres. This required for seed at least 75 pounds to the acre, making 1,500,000 centals for this requirement.

WE SUM UP AS FOLLOWS:

Received at San Francisco up to April 16	
in flour and wheat, centals	10,396,375
To come forward for export	1,800,000
For consumption and distillation	3,000,000
For seed	1,500,000
Total crop, centals	16,696,375

Or 20,665,631 bushels, or 799,818 tons.

This places California, far in advance of any other wheat growing State in the Union, and we believe, that when the season is closed, we shall have shipped to other countries, nearly, if not fully, 12,000,000 centals, or 600,000 tons of surplus from last years crop.

THIS SEASON'S CROP.

There is no doubt that there is fully twenty per cent. more land under wheat this year, than there was last season. It is still too early in the year to give anything like a correct estimate of the coming harvest. The rains last Fall over the large wheat producing districts of the State, did not fall in sufficient quantity to sprout the wheat until late in December. Then we had an unusually cold February, which put back its growth, and, as a consequence, the grain was short when the cold, drying winds of April passed over our grain fields. There is always a cry at this particular season of the year, that there will be a failure of crops, but we have learned by experience that such a cry is not always to be relied upon. In our Coast counties, the promise is much better than last season, and most of the late sown and short standing grain over the State, still has a healthy appearance, indicating moisture in the soil and hopes are retained among the most knowing ones, that we may possibly reap a bountiful harvest this season. Irrigation in the great San Joaquin Valley, we all know is a necessity for the security of crops in that vast region.

Ramie and Jute.

Twenty-six acres of Ramie are now in luxurious growth on Twitchel Island, which is near Sherman Island, on the San Joaquin river. Four acres of Jute are also looking well. This is a species of flag, the outer coat of which is used for bagging and other coarse cloth. It is very productive and very profitable. It is raised from seed, planted annually. It yields two tons of clean fibre to the acre. The stalks are soaked in tanks of water, and the fibre separates, without other mechanism or chemical appliances. In this it has advantage over Ramie. No brake entirely satisfactory has yet been presented, in response to the generous premium offer of the East India government. A young man in San Francisco has exhibited hand-specimens of Ramie, treated by chemicals, which are entirely satisfactory. No brake is used, as we understand; and the process claims to be inexpensive. If this proves equal to expectation, Ramie will be the best crop for California farmers who have moist land; no other lands are suitable. It is not certain that our reclaimed tule lands are adapted to Ramie. The roots reach moisture at shallow depths; but there is reason to fear that permanent moisture may rot the roots. There is a new plan for preparing tule land for cultivation. It is usually peaty and springy; and the tules, being several feet high, must be got out of the way before a plough will work. This is done by having a roller precede the horses which are attached to the gang plough. A pole from the roller passes between the horses to the driver's reach. This pole has a guide-wheel by which the driver steers the roller. The ploughshares have an unusual twist, and a cutter in front. Thus the spongy ground is cut and turned so as completely to cover the tule; and seeding can be done at once.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MODOCS OVERHAULED.—On Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Patterson of Chicago, gave a lecture in Anderson & Du Bois' Hall, at San Rafael, on the Indians in general, and the Modocs in particular. About 150 persons listened to the Reverend gentleman. As a preacher he is the first one that we have heard take a rational position on the question. He was directly to the point in his remarks, that the Indians were possessed of no greater claims on mercy after they had committed evil deeds than were any other of the human family. "They will have to submit," said he, "or suffer extermination. It is foolish to subsidize them. We should treat them the same as other people and if they committed crimes they should suffer the punishment of criminals." This and much more the Reverend gentleman logically and lucidly stated in defence of his ideas as to how the Indians should be dealt with. He was listened to with the greatest attention and interest.

THE "PRINCESS" TRIED IN THE BALANCE.—Yesterday the boilers of the ferry-boat *Princess* received a thorough inspection, and were tested until "you couldn't rest." The result was, in the most extended sense, flattering. They were found as good and staunch as when first built. In other portions of the steamer everything was found in perfect order and trim. There was a full supply of appliances to save life, and there was found to be a perfect compliance with the new passenger act and steamboat law. All was satisfactory, and the necessary papers were promptly granted. The iron of which the boilers are constructed was shipped from the East when the steamer was first built. There is none other like it, and it could not be replaced in the country. It is of the same material as that of which the boilers of the *Pearl Pry* are manufactured.

THE RAILROAD.—Since our last issue affairs have been progressing most favorably on the line of the railroad, both on our side of Richardson's and from Strawberry Point foward. On the Saucelito side a great deal of work has been done in the way of filling in the bay over, which the track will run to when the embankment meets the wharves. A large gang of laborers are at work, and in the past week have changed, almost beyond recognition, the old wagon road and the bluffs that formed down on it from one side. The men have worked most steady and there has not been one single cause of complaint against them. In a very short time we may expect to see this portion completed. The average height of the grade of the roadbed above the ordinary road is 3½ feet while the fill is from 9 to 12 feet. The wagon road it is expected will be raised to the same level.

A BUSTED CONTRACTOR.—We learn that Mr. Lemon, one of the contractors on the narrow gauge railroad has been forced, through the pressure of circumstances, to become insolvent. His liabilities are $48,000, and his assets $27,000. The gentleman is from Solano County. His unfinished work, it is believed, Mr. A. K. Grim will take in hand and carry to completion. Taking the contract at too low a figure is, we are informed, the cause of Mr. Lemon suffering the present squeeze.

STRUCK COAL.—While working on the cutting of the railroad, on Tuesday last, the beginnings of a vein of coal were laid bare. The first traces were very light and thin, but tracing it downward the vein gradually hardened and became better. It was laid bare but for a short distance, and therefore no adequate idea of its value can, as yet, be formed. The outcroppings are, however, good, and if it be found feasible a more thorough exploration would be valuable.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The latter part of the week has been devoted to the regular yearly examinations at the Public School. As far as we have learned the result has given most gratifying evidence of the great progress made by the scholars during the year and of the unexampled success of Miss Donahue. In our next we shall give a few facts and figures to prove, incontrovertibly, the truth of this fair showing.

TO BE RE-BURIED.—The solitary coffin on the hillside, so long the subject of fantastic musings by over surfeited picnicers is to be removed with all its contents, and replanted in a distant vale by "Con." Thus will the relics of the drowned sailor receive final and total peace and rest.

SICKNESS IN BOLINAS.—During the past two weeks there has been a great deal of sickness at Bolinas. Among the rest attacked was our sprightly correspondent, "FIRE-FLY," hence her silence, and our lack of items from this place. The general complaint seems to be severe influenza and pneumonia.

PRIVATE PLEASURE PARTIES.—On Saturday and Sunday there will be two private pleasure parties over from San Francisco who will spend their few hours of country enjoyment among our green hills and valleys. From 100 to 150 couples will be comprised in each party.

OLD SAUCELITO.—At Old Saucelito the *Newton Booth* schooner, and two small vessels are on the ways and are being overhauled. During the week, the *General Ord* was sent off all trim and spruce.

OBTAINED THE RIGHT WAY.—We are credibly informed that the Railroad Company have obtained the right of way through Ross Valley, on condition that they maintain two way-stations in the valley.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The second Sunday in June has been set apart, by the Rev. Mr. Benningham, for holding the services of the Catholic Church in Saucelito.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Russell will be resentenced next Tuesday.

—Fruit is abundant and cheap in the markets.

—Sailors are not in demand; therefore, sailors are plenty.

—Routledge, the London publisher, is expected soon in California.

—Sons of the Emerald Isle celebrate at Badger's Park, Sunday, June 29th.

—Hoodlums on Third street are doing a land office business. More police needed.

—John Kelly, formerly of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, is Manager of the United States Express in New York.

—Colonel Fritz, who is now in New York, sports a moustache almost as large as Major Jack Stratman's.

—John A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, will leave Washington next week for California.

—Willard Farwell, formerly editor in this city, and Naval Officer of this port, has invented a mitrailleuse which he will exhibit in Vienna.

—The Coroner held an inquest on the *Call's* head yesterday, and found that it was nothing but fat. The *Call* made a mistake in showing its head.

—Clelia Howson has been Mrs. Homer Parsons for over a year, and has retired from the stage. Her little daughter is named after her sister Emma.

—Stereoscopic views of the scenes of the Modoc War, illustrated by Muybridge, have been published by Bradley & Rulofson. They are exceedingly interesting.

—Passengers who left last Saturday, by overland trains, for points east of Chicago, will reach their destination one day behind schedule time. The cause of the delay is not reported.

—The Oakland Smelting and Refining Company will soon commence the manufacture of white lead at their works, now under construction near Melrose station, Alameda county.

—Wholesale butchers are going to do a wholesale business—they will cut off the heads of all the Chinamen in their employ. Query—What will they do with the heads—sausage? No! Head cheese? "Ha—chee!" Our reporter has the influenza.

—William Governor, Esq., who lately returned from the East, has imported a new style of hat, which occasions considerable sensation in front of the Occidental. He can tell his friends where he purchased it, and will assure them that it is the "latest style."

—The following named young ladies will graduate at the Clark Institute May 30th: Misses Margaret Fissis, Flora Brandenstein, Lucinda Duncan, Lizzie Batturs, Josie Willcutt, Anna Alexander, Louise Little, Anita de Leo de Laguana, Lina Williams, Lalla Whiting, Genevieve Stebbins, Blanche Hinchman, Marian Hawley and Blanche Taylor. Examinations will take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Bogus coin is circulating in Vallejo.

They have obtained a jury in the Eureka mining suit.

The match race between "Lodi" and "Jim Moore" is "off."

Travel to the Big Trees and Yosemite is growing larger daily.

Transfers of real estate in Portland are becoming quite active.

Five hundred Chinese arrived in Portland May 20th, on the *Canadienne*.

Nineteen new buildings have been erected at Santa Barbara, during the past six weeks.

The Reclamation Fund Commissioners met to adjourn on Wednesday, at Sacramento.

Portland is being canvassed for subscriptions for building two bridges across the river.

Corrigan and Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are on trial at Marysville for the murder of Dumphey.

Casey and Johnson, two miners, were killed by the caving of a bank at Sucker Creek, Arizona.

Seven hundred and fifty bars of bullion arrived at Los Angeles from Cerro Gordo on their way to San Francisco.

The oil companies of San Bernardino are making extensive arrangements for collecting and shipping oil from their springs.

In the suit of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company vs. the Richmond Mining Company, a jury has not yet been obtained.

A trotting race, mile heats, best two in three, between "Harry Lazarus," "Honest John" and "Selem" will take place at Santa Barbara to-morrow.

Two districts near San Diego, in which it was thought that the crops would be a total failure, will produce 2,000 tons of hay, worth $25 a ton.

During the past year twenty-one buildings have been erected in San Diego, at a cost of $147,000. Seventeen more are projected at an estimated value of $117,000.

Operations for building a fifteen-gun battery near Ballast Point, San Diego, has been begun. Its estimated cost is $150,000 for the battery, and $75,000 for the appurtenances.

The case of the contested election of the Sacramento Fire Commissioners was argued before the Supreme Court Reporter, C. A. Tuttle, and a decision will be given on Saturday.

There was a shooting affray in the Cosmopolitan Saloon, at Austin, Nevada, yesterday. One James Wilson was wounded in the hand and abdomen by a sport named Joseph Noon.

A murderous affray occurred at Linda Valley, Nev., by which two innocent men were killed. Their murderer was despatched by some self-constituted executioner, who was standing in the surrounding crowd.

A man named Thomas Cardee, a sheep herder at Big Creek, in a quarrel with a Shoshone Indian, picked up a pick and struck him over the head, inflicting a probable mortal wound. A warrant for the arrest of Cardee has been issued. The settlers are considerably alarmed, fearing a retaliative measure from the Shoshone.

Curt Correspondence.

Talleyrand acknowledged a pathetic letter from a lady friend announcing her widowhood, with a note of two words, "Helas! Madame!" And when the easily-consoled dame wrote, not very long afterward, soliciting his influence on behalf of an officer she was about to marry, he merely replied, "Ho! ho! madame!" More satisfactory to the recipient was Lord Eldon's note to his friend Dr. Fisher, of Charter House: "Dear Fisher—I cannot to-day give you the preferment for which you ask. Your sincere friend, Eldon. [Turn over.]—I gave it you yesterday." Pleasant to all parties concerned was the correspondence between the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Cork: "Dear Cork—Please ordain Stanhope. York." "Dear York—Stanhope is ordained. Cork."

When a member of Lord North's Administration, Fox one night took the liberty of walking into one lobby while his chief went into the other. As he sat on the ministerial bench the next evening one of the doorkeepers handed him a note. Upon opening it the rebellious politician read: "Sir—His Majesty has thought proper to order a new Commission of the Treasury, in which I do not find the name of Charles Fox. North." Not more agreeable to the recipient was Henry Drummond's answer to a letter asking him to join the advocates of the Maine liquor law: "Sir—I think the Maine law perfectly detestable, and will do my best to prevent its being adopted here. Yours, H. Drummond."

As a rule, a man with a grievance is too proud of his wrongs to be laconic, but here is an exception to the rule: "Sir—I was a lieutenant with General Stanhope when he took Minorca in 1708, for which he was made a lord. I was a lieutenant with General Blakeney when he lost Minorca in 1756, for which he was made a lord. I am lieutenant still." Surely such an appeal ought to have proved resistless, almost as resistless as that of the dying dramatist: "Dear Bob—I have not anything to leave thee to perpetuate my memory but two helpless girls. Look upon them sometimes, and think of him that was to the last moments of his life thine, G. Farquhar."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Arab Women—Their Picturesque Costumes—Arab Usages—A Tough Story to Tell.

I have only yet alluded slightly to that which makes one of the great charms of Algiers. I mean the picturesqueness and variety of the costumes, especially in the old town. At first it was impossible to distinguish the different nationalities of the wearers. But by degrees we learned to tell them almost at first sight. The most picturesque are the Arabs *pur et simple*, with their tall, erect figures, straight features, magnificent carriage and dark eyes. There is one peculiarity about them, and that is that they always have their heads covered, the whole head-dress or capote of their burnouses being bound round the head with a thick cord of camel's hair wound round six or seven times. Their wives were shrouded from head to foot in white haiks and burnouses, the only sign of difference of rank being shown in the exceeding fineness of the stuff worn by the ladies, which covers them completely, only one eye being allowed to be shown.

These poor women are looked upon as beasts of burden in the tents and among the lower classes, while among the upper they are simply pampered slaves, whose one idea in life is to minister to the pleasure of their lords. Various attempts have been made by the French to emancipate them from this unhappy condition, but as yet in vain. On this subject E. Cherbonneau (the head of the Arabic French school and a learned archæologist, with whose labors we afterward became better acquainted at Constantine) tells the following anecdote, which was related to him by the famous Mussulman lawyer, Si Chadli: A chief of the tribe of Haracta, between Ain-Beida and Tebessa, went on some business to Constantine. A few days later he returned to his tribe, and, calling his wife, desired her to fetch four posts and some cord. She obeyed, when, to her horror, the chief threw her down on the ground, lashed her to the four stakes, and, taking a stick, commenced beating her with all his might.

Her cries brought all the inhabitants of the tents to their doors, and endeavored, though in vain, to stop her husband's arm. "But what has she done?" they exclaimed. "She is the pearl of the tribe, the best of mothers, the model of wives." "What has she done?" retorted the monster; "nothing I am only relieving my mind." At last, being exhausted by his own fury, he condescended to stop and explain that, at Constantine, he had seen an Arab woman, backed up by the French authorities, drag her husband before the court to complain of his ill-usage, and the kadi had actually given judgment in her favor! So monstrous an infraction of Arab usages had infuriated the chief to such a degree that he had forgotten the object of his journey, and only hurried home to wreak his vengeance for the insult offered to the male sex, on the body of his unhappy wife!

THE MISERIES OF FALSE TEETH.—According to the "British Medical Journal," these caused the death of Cuvier, and were a source of discomfiture to Lord Brougham. Cuvier, impatient at the interruptions of that perpetual interrupter, M. Glais-Bizoin, in the National Assembly, rose so impatiently to answer him that he jerked his teeth out on the floor, and stooping not less precipitately to pick them up, fell head-foremost and struck his head against the floor so heavily as to give rise to the illness which proved fatal to him. M. Glais-Bizoin, then a very young man, promised himself to abstain from his fatal habit of incessantly interrupting, but he was incorrigible. Lord Brougham, in the course of the proceedings of a great meeting of the Social Science Association, of which he was President, was stopped in the middle of a speech by his teeth falling out. After groping on the floor, and on presently resuming his speech, he made the best of the incident by observing: "Our teeth are sources of trouble from infancy to age."

NEW YORK CITY, judging from the complaints in its newspapers, must be in a very bad condition in regard to postal facilities far reaching the outlying suburbs. The New York *World* says it takes twenty-four hours for a letter to go from the City Post Office to Harlem, in the upper part of the city, three days to be delivered in Brooklyn, and five days to the village of Green Point, Long Island, but a few miles distant. If all this be true, it is only another argument for overhauling the New York City Post Office, which establishment has been notorious for twenty years as an obstruction to the quick transit of mail matter passing through it.

"Who was the meekest man, my son?" said the superintendent of a boy's Bible class in the State of Vermont. "Moses, sir." "Very well, my boy; and who was the meekest woman?" "Please, sir, there never was no meekest woman."

WHEN three Irishmen dug a ditch for which they were to receive four dollars, the trouble was how to divide four among three and have it equal. One of them remained quiet, and the other two at last deferred to his judgment, as he had been to school and knew arithmetic, to make the division. He did it at once, saying, "it's aisy enough! Shure, there's two for you two, and two for me, too." "Begorra," said one of his co-laborers, "what a great thing it is to have learning!" "And," said the other, as he pocketed his single dollar, "and to know 'rithmetic, too! It's the like of us two'd never divide them four dollars aqually."

AFRICAN PROVERBS.

At the bottom of patient waiting lies Heaven.

Hope is the pillow that holds up the world.

Hold a true friendship with both hands.

If the stars were leaves, many people would sleep out of doors.

All the flowers on a tree do not produce fruit.

The patridge loves peas, but not those going into the pot with itself.

A poor man has no friends.

Two French ladies were looking for the little daughter of one of them in a group of baby carriages. "Do you see her?" asked the friend of the mother. "Her? I am looking for her nurse." "Her nurse?" "Yes, all children look alike. I know the nurse, and can find the child best in that way. As for myself, I think all bonnes look alike." "How do you find yours, then?" "Oh, I know the soldier who is her beau."

THERE was originality in the explanation of the gentlemanly person who was found going from a neighbor's hen roost with a plump rooster in his hat. "Golly," said he, "that's queer—how d'you s'pose he got there? Must have crawled up my trousers leg."

A GENTLEMAN who had been arguing with an ignoramus until his patience was exhausted, said he didn't wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him "know more."

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Saucelito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

THE cottage adjoining Bely's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, No. 329 Montgomery street.

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From Saucelito, as Travelled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
To Reed Ranch	6	To the Lighthouse	3½
To San Rafael	12½	To Olema	20
To Bolinas	23	To Petaluma	31

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je15 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A narrow escape from the horrible fate of being buried alive was recently experienced by a young man residing in New York city. It appears that Capt. S. H. Mills some time since fell overboard from the schooner on which he was sailing in the Delaware river, and was supposed to have been drowned. The body was rescued from the water after a search lasting several hours, and after every effort to restore life had failed, it was placed in a coffin and then again in the usual outer box, and sent to the friends of the unfortunate man in New York. Upon its arrival the certificate of the physician who had attended him was discovered to be somewhat informal, and the advice of the Board of Health was asked. It was at last concluded to open the cases, and when this was done a peculiar flush was noticed in the man's face, and an examination proved that life was not extinct. The best medical aid was at once called in, and it was thought possible to remove the captain with safety to the Bellevue Hospital, where he now is. He is not doing well, but there is every probability of his final and permanent recovery. How he existed for days within these airless cases passes comprehension. He was boxed up for thirty-five hours, a time in which very few persons would care to attempt existence merely without food or drink. The forethought of the man had made every preparation for the burial, and lengthy obituaries had been published in the newspapers.

A CASE OF SYMPATHY.—A Vienna paper relates an interesting incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while sick. Among the names of counts, barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information than that the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honor of a *tete-a-tete* with the still charming, though somewhat faded lady. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "I am the agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers."

The census of 1870 disclosed the fact that the aggregate number of persons supported by public charity in almshouses and other similar institutions throughout the United States, is 116,102, and that these cost an annual average of $91 each for their support. In London the latest return shows that about 100,000 paupers were supported by that city last year, the aggregate expense being $8,784,645, an average of $67 60. The United States certainly compares favorably in the contrast so far as the number of paupers is concerned; and when we consider the great advantages which London has in lower prices and a centralized system of relief as compared with the multitude of separate establishments and conflicting systems in vogue in this country, we do not appear unfavorable in the relative expense.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, although the season is very late, is said to promise very well. At Baton Rouge the plant cane is reported to be up in every section of the parish, and the stands are regarded as being as good as can be wished, the crop not having suffered so well since the season of 1853, which was a great sugar year. It was feared that the long rains of Winter and Spring had injured the seed, but history proved the case in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge. The acreage of the planting in Louisiana is greater than any year since the war and the Baton Rouge Sugar Planter predicts a prosperous season. Although Louisiana is troubled with political quarrels of no ordinary character, yet it is delighting to find that they have not interfered with the planting of one of her grain staples.

A MYSTERY ON A LARGE SCALE.—A short time ago one of the hippopotamus, an immense animal, in the Dublin Zoological Gardens, suffered much from a decayed tooth. Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Gardens, determined to pull out the tooth. He ordered the blacksmith to make a pair of "tooth forceps," and a tremendous pair they were. The "bite" of the forceps just fitted the tooth of the hippopotamus. By skillful management Bartlett managed to seize master hippo's tooth as he put his head through the bars. The hippo, roaring frightfully, pulled one way, Bartlett and the keepers pulled the other, and at last out came the tooth, and hippo soon got well again.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A SINGULAR affair has occurred at Madison Wis. A married man disappeared from public view six months ago, and his wife, when questioned, gave such contradictory replies that it came to be generally believed that she had murdered him. She was arrested, and officers went to search the house. When they broke open the door they were met and savagely attacked by the man himself, who was a raving maniac.

THE TREATMENT OF SICK ANIMALS.—Of course, when an animal is sick, any farmer who is ignorant of what should be done ought to secure the best advice within his reach. But he should always retain so much control over the treatment as to avoid a resort to barbarous remedies, unless the unskilled practitioner can convince him that there is no good reason for it; for as a general rule, an animal left to the unguided curative processes of nature would come better out of its troubles than if subjected to the operation of brutal means for the restoration of its health. With animals, as with men, there is far too much medicine-giving, blistering and bleeding; and probably more are killed or permanently injured by these practices than cured by them. In some desperate cases they are necessary, but they should always be resorted to with caution, and with much hesitation. In all minor diseases, which result almost invariably from bad air, bad food, filth and neglect, the wisest treatment is the removal of the cause, and the restoration of those simple, natural conditions upon which the return, no less than the maintenance of health is based. The purging ball may often be with advantage supplanted by a loosening diet; bleeding, almost invariably by such a diet and pure air. Warm clothing and thorough grooming will usually do the work of the blister, and do it much better. In all cases of strains, bruises and wounds, water is an almost sovereign remedy; and in nine-tenths of the cases in which it is thought necessary to send for the local cow doctor or horse doctor, the simple treatment above indicated will be found not only cheaper, but far better in its application and in its effects.—*Exchange.*

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO FATTEN A HORSE.—To fatten a horse that has fallen off in flesh is sometimes a tedious business—indeed, the work of months. The following suggestions to accomplish it, however, though without paternity, look to us as wise, and to the purpose: Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor; the food eaten is not assimilated properly. If the usual food has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will affect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oatmeal cannot readily be obtained, mingle a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and one of corn, and let it be ground to fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his food. Or the meal, or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oilcake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut food. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture two or three times a day, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If a horse will eat that greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased, until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little each day. Avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean, and lick the manger for more.—*Farmer's Union.*

TO AVOID RANK FLAVOR IN MUTTON.—A Texas correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says: "Hang the sheep by the heels and cut his throat thoroughly—windpipe, swallow, jugular vein and all. He will die very quickly. So soon as life is extinct, or motion ceases, remove the entrails with a sharp knife opening completely from tail to tongue. This job I generally got through with in just about half a minute. I am satisfied that the peculiar flavor of the badly handled mutton, said to come from the wool, is due to the entrails lying too long in the animal. I pay no particular attention to the wool other than is demanded by neatness. On the plan above named I frequently kill sheep four miles from home, tie them to my saddle, take them home, and even allow them to remain over night without skinning, and no woolly flavor results. My mutton is proverbial for its delicacy and sweetness, and now you have exactly how I manage it."

TRAINING A HEIFER.—Cows become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of giving a large quantity, I have ever found it the reverse. When pasturage is good, cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, and our "down cast cows" seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case put a broad strap around her body, just in front of the udder and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet (for she may dance around a little at first,) set down your pail, and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.—*Rural Home.*

COST OF FENCING.—According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that for each dollar invested in live stock, we have another invested in fences to keep that stock within bounds, and that the amount expended in fences exceeds the national debt, and that one hundred million dollars are annually expended in their repairs. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the items, but take them from the report. Many of our farmers keep up more fencing than is needed for the land enclosed. Of all practicable forms that of a square will enclose the greatest area of land with the least fence, and as we increase the length and decrease the breadth, we increase the proportion of fence to the area enclosed. If strict economy cannot be observed, we should come as near it as possible.

FEEDING CORN.—I have fed corn ground in the ear for the last fifteen years, feeding from five to twenty head every winter, giving from one to six quarts at a feed, generally feeding twice a day. For the last ten years it has been extensively fed in this part of the country, and I have not heard of a single animal being injured, though I watched closely to see if I could detect anything of the kind, but came to the conclusion it was a false alarm. I do not claim that there is any great nutriment in the cob; but when rough feed is scarce, as is the case here this Winter, there is a value in the cob for food; besides there is a great saving of labor in grinding corn in the ear instead of shelling and then grinding.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

RINGING PIGS.—The safest way to fix your troublesome porker is to fix a ring in the middle of the nose. Make the ring as follows: Take a long horse shoe nail and flatten the head to the size of a fourpenny bit, rolling it, the head, up to the size of a pipe stem. File the shank of the nail quite round and smooth for about three-fourths of an inch from the head, flatten the remaining portion a little. Then sharpen the point, and enter it from beneath the nose, and with round pliers form the ring, giving a little play that no painful tightness may prevent piggy feeding.

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock, in pulling the clover hay from the rack, would scatter the seed almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved enough seed for his own sowing, and to pay for all the dry goods used in his family, and received $25 in cash besides.

OWING to the scarcity of Arab horses in certain parts of the Ottoman Empire the Turkish Government has forbidden the exportation of horses from the villages of Bagdad, of Syria, and of Aleppo, for the next seven years, to date from April 9, 1873. In consequence of the bad harvest that Government has also prohibited the exportation of all kinds of cereals from the districts of Ronstchonk and of Vidin for three months from April 12, 1873.

A SINGULAR PETITION.—We notice from one of our exchanges, that the Worcester, Mass., Agricultural Society has petitioned the State Legislature for a law in favor of the destruction of all birds which prey on fruit, they being satisfied that birds do not prevent the destruction of the fruit by its insect enemies, for instead of protecting the fruit from the grub they make grub of the fruit.

BUTTER.—It is a theory with some that if cows are not regularly supplied with salt the butter will be "hard to come." This may be one of the causes, but we have found the same difficulty when the cows were supplied with salt regularly. One of the more common causes is keeping the cream at too low a temperature. In summer time it is often caused by too high a temperature.

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PARTIES WHO WISH TO PURCHASE Elevators, for use in Stores, Hotels or Residences, should examine the Stebbins Patent Hydraulic Elevator with "Patent Safety Clutch," as they are without doubt the very best in use. All others require the use of the full power whether the load be a light or a heavy one; therefore making the cost of running great. In the "Stebbins" a light load is lifted for one-half the cost of a full load; consequently the extreme of running is much less than any other. These Elevators may be seen in full operation at the stores of Messrs. Heynemann & Co., Heller Brothers, Trieb & Friedlander, Flegenbaum & Co., Sansome street.

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A living stream of water runs through the property on which is a growth of native timber, and the land is the richest alluvium, capable of the highest culture. Title perfect.

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LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN SONOMA COUNTY.

The best accommodations for families in the county. Stages leave daily for Mark West Springs, Smith's Springs, Sonoma, Sebastopol, Forrestville, Greenville, Bodega Corners, Duncan's Mill, and all points on the Coast. Stage office for above places in the Hotel. J. P. Clark's first-class Livery Stable opposite Hotel.
ap18 L. KELLY, Proprietor.

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10 A. M.	11 A. M.
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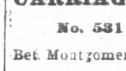

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GO VAY, BECKER MILLER.

BY "OLD UNCLE SCHNEIDER."

Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!
I don't lofe you new, not von schmall leetle bit.
My dream vas blayed oud, so please got up and git,
Mit your false-headed vays I can't get along mit,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vas all der young voomans so falsehead like you,
Mit a face nice und bright und a heart plack und plue,
Und all der vhile schvearing you lofed me so true,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vy vonce I dought you vas a stahr vay up high,
I liked you so better as gogonut-pie.
But oh! Becky Miller, you'se now a big lie—
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

You dook all der bresents vat I did bresent;
Yes, gobbled up efery blamed von vot I sent—
All der vhile mit anoder young rooster you vent.
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vhen I first found oud dot you'se such a big lie,
I didn't know vedder to shmudder or die,
But now, py der Chingo! I don't often gry,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Don't try to make bleef you vas sorry aboud,
I don't bleef a dings vat comes oud of your moud;
Und besides I don't care—for now you'se blayed oud,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

P. S.—(Pooty short.) Vell, he has told Becky to "go vay" enough times, ennerhow.

I dink he vas a ugly feller.
Vell, berhaps, dot serf Becky choost right, for tooking bresents from von feller; vhile at der same time she is vinking her pese py anoder feller.
Dot's not a goot vay, voon't it.

NOT THE SAME AS IT USED TO BE.

A few short months ago, my dear,
Before we two were one,
You vowed to do so many things,
That now are never done.

You said, when home from daily toil
I came with aching brow—
Your hand alone should soothe its pain—
It never soothes it now.

You said you would no burden be,
And dress as means allow;
But what with silks and rings and things—
You do not do so now.

You used to sacrifice yourself,
And to my wishes bow,
Allowing me to have my way—
You never do so now.

You used to sing and play and smile,
And gush, I can't tell how;
You won my heart—I grieve to say
You never gush so now.

I mind the moonlights when I
Was moved to hear you vow
A joy 'twould be to die for me—
Why don't you do it now?

IT WASHED MY LINES AWAY.

Alone I walked the ocean strand
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name—the year—the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast—
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me,
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been, to be no more;
Of me, my frame, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands
And holds the waters in His hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught
For glory or for shame.

THE WEDDING-GOWN.

I said to Lucy, one Summer night,
As she sat and worked at her wedding-gown,
Stitching away in the sunset light,
Which sprinkled gold on her tresses brown:
"Lucy, answer and tell me true,
What of your old love, and what of your new?"

With just a quiver upon her brow,
And the white work rustled across her knee,
She answered, "The old love remaineth now,
As much as ever it was to me;
A dream—a something I could not hold;
A faded fortune of fairy gold.

"And I did nothing that I can blame,"
And then she rustled her work and sighed.
"One thinks no harm when I name that name,"
Right proud she said; "One is satisfied,
First love calls for a smile and a sigh;
Life's love calls us to live and to die!

"Can you recall when I wore some flowers—
Flowers he gave me to deck my hair?
Ere the twilight they dropped in showers,
And nought but the stems remained there.
Life's love giveth a better crown;
And I sit and work at my wedding-gown."

Behind us, the eastern clouds lay dead,
The west was bright as a golden sea,
And Lucy gazed at it, as she said:
"The old love is but a dream to me;
In the twilight hours we shall hail a star,
But we know the sunshine is better far."

A TEN year old boasting to a schoolmate of his father's accomplishments, put it thus: "My father can do almost anything. He's a Notary Public, and he's an apothecary, and he can pull teeth, and he's a horse doctor, and he can mend wagons and things, and he can play the fiddle, and he's jackass at all trades."

LOOSE THREADS.

A BAD thing to keep—Late hours.

A WEATHER REPORT—A clap of thunder.

A LITTLE neglect may breed a great mischief

WHY is a hen immortal?—Her son never sets.

How to turn people's heads—Go late to church.

A YOUNG twig is easier twisted than an old tree.

MOTTO for amateur violinists—Bowing and scraping.

WHEN is charity like a bee? When it begins to hum.

A MAN, like a watch, is to be valued for his goings.

A PRINTER'S monument should be an imposing stone.

WHEN is it right to take any one in? When it rains.

A "revolutionary movement"—turning a grindstone.

WHY is a goose like an elephant's trunk? Because it grows down.

MATCHLESS misery—Having a cigar and nothing to light it with.

THE new dictionary will define delirium tremens as a tight fit.

WHO ever knew a woman yet who didn't have a b in her bonnet.

AN early spring—Jumping out of bed at five o'clock in the morning.

A "RING" that is always popular with the ladies—The "dress" circle.

THE way to treat a man of doubtful credit is to take a note of him.

COMPULSORY education—forced to learn a trade in the penitentiary.

What length ought a lady's petticoat to be? A little above two feet.

PEOPLE who are always wishing for something new, should try neuralgia.

IT makes all the difference if you put Dr. before instead of after a man's name.

How does a young lady, who is engaged, find herself? Mistaken (miss-taken).

AN artist painted a cannon so naturally that it went off at a very good price.

CAN a son be said to take after his father when the father leaves nothing to take?

BARNUM is looking around for a polite hotel clerk to add to his collection of curiosities.

WHY is a ballet dancer a most inhuman creature? Because her greatest delight is to execute her *grand pas*.

YOUNG ladies who lace themselves tightly when dressing for dinner evidently prefer grace before meat.

THE last case of singularity of conduct reported, is that of a Lowell man who died for the benefit of his hairs.

WHAT an ass the fellow must have been who made a donkey engine and expected to get horse power out of it.

A MAN writing poetically of the weather, says: "The backbone of Winter is broken, but the tail wags yet occasionally.

SWEETMEATS may be preserved for a long time by putting them in a safe place, and never setting them upon the table.

IN what way does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out, looks him through, and shuts him up.

WHEN a couple of young people, strongly attached to each other, commence to eat onions, it is safe to pronounce them engaged.

AN old farmer said of his clergyman, whose sermons lacked point, "Ah, yes, he's a good man, but he will rake with the teeth upward."

THE following new definition is suggested for the forthcoming edition of Webster's Unabridged; Tomahawk—an agricultural implement, chiefly used for raising hair.

THE word love in the Indian language is "schemlendamourtchwager." How nicely it would sound whispered in some lady's ear—"schemlendamourtchwager you."

SHOULD you happen in a discussion to find that you and your opponent are likely to take opposite views, knock him down at once, for fear you should be led into a quarrel.

A LITTLE fellow, who had just commenced reading the papers, asked his father if the word "Hon.," prefixed to the name of Mr. P——, a member of Congress, meant "honest?"

IN our district there was an old pauper who justified his refusal to go into the work-house, saying piteously, "Shure, wasn't I there? And shure they washed me, and mudhered me."

KATY, aged three years, was trying to think of a pleasant surprise for her father on his birthday. At last she cried, "I know, mamma, I know." "What, my dear?" "Get me a little sister without saying anything to papa."

YOUNG lady (to Mr. Septimus Softington)—"Oh Mr. Septimus, it was too bad of you not to accept our invitation to dinner on Sunday. We only had a piece of roast beef, but if you had come we should have had a goose."

A SCOTCH lassie pressed by her friends to marry a decent but poor man, on the plea, "Marry for love, and work for siller," replied, "It's a' verra true; but a kiss an' a tinnefu' o' cauld water mak' a gey wairsch (tasteless) breakfast."

A SCHOOLMISTRESS asked a pupil to tell what the letters S double E spelled? The child was dull and so the mistress cried, "what is it, you dunce, I do with my eyes?" "Oh, yes," says the child, "I know the word now, ma'am, S double E squint!"

SUSPENDED animation isn't always a good thing to indulge in. A man out in Ohio had a little of it, and overheard his wife engage herself to another chap, thinking he was dead. It is an awful thing to be so mad as he was without the power to move.

THE LAST WORD.—A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming, "If I had a son who was an idiot, by Jove I'd make him a parson!" "Very probable," said Sidney, "but I see your father was of a different mind!"

A CELEBRATED singer, Madame Le Rochois, was giving to a younger companion in art some instructions in the tragic character of Medea, which she was about to sustain. "Inspire yourself with the situation," said she; "fancy yourself in the poor woman's place. If you were deserted by a lover whom you adored, what would you do?" The reply was as unexpected as it was ingenuous; "I should look out for another."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23, 1873.

BREAD—The demand has been fair for local consumption and the interior with a light export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—There has continued a fair local demand, while for export a moderate inquiry only has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 3000 bbls California extra, 1500 do Oregon do and 2000 do California superfine, partly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has been active, with free offerings, at lower rates since our last review. Sales aggregate about 80,000 sks fair to choice at $1 85@1 92½ ₩ 100 lbs. At the close we quote fair to choice at $1 85@1 90. The chartering of four vessels to-day indicates an improvement in the market as the cargoes are not secured. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s 2d@12s 4d for average and 12s 6d for Club ₩ cental—without change since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sks at $1 22½@1 45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote feed at $1 22½@1 30 and brewing at $1 37½@1 45 ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—There has been only a moderate demand, at lower rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with the usual demand. Quotable at the close at $12@22 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 75c@$1 ₩ bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 27½@1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has continued steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $3 50; Butter, large, $6; Pea, $6 50; Pink and Red, $4, and small White, $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—We note fair receipts, with the usual demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote new Mission at $1 75@2 and other kinds at $1 15@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 75@1 87½ for new ₩ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4@5c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1½@3c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market is dull. Sales of 1339 California dry, usual selection, at 16@16½c; 1534 salted at 8c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market weak at 6@6½c ₩ lb.

WOOL—The market has been active, with free receipts, since our last weekly summary, sales in the aggregate amounting to 850,000 lbs at prices within our range. While a good demand exists for fair staples, on the other hand short staples, defective and burry continue to be neglected. We quote choice Northern long staple at 21@22½c; fair to good shipping grades at 17@20c; burry to slightly do, 13@16c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $3@3 50 ₩ box; Pears, $1 50@2 ₩ box; Cranberries $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3 50@4 50 ₩ bunch; Limes, $10 ₩ M; California Lemons, $4@5 ₩ 100; Strawberries, 6@8c; choice, 10@12c ₩ lb; Tahiti Oranges $3 50@4 ₩ 100; Sicily Lemons, $6 ₩ 100 or $10 ₩ box; Cherries, 10@25c ₩ lb; Gooseberries, 6@7c ₩ lb; Currants, 15c ₩ lb; Apricots, 12@18c ₩ lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter—Prices firm at quotations. Eggs weak. New Cheese are coming in freely; prices are weak.

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice is quotable at 22½@20c; firkin, 25@30c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c; choice, none in market.

——CHEESE—California, 12@14c; Eastern, 16@20c.

——EGGS—California, 25@26c ₩ dozen; Oregon, 20c.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 13@14c ₩ lb; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 15½@16c.

——BACON—California, firm, 12@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13½@14½c; do, clear, 12½@13c.

——LARD—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs 11½@12c; do in cases, 14@15c; do in kegs, 11½@12½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has remained firm at unchanged prices generally since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

——BEEF—First quality, 8c; second quality, 6@7c; third quality, 4@5½c ₩ lb.

——VEAL—At 7@9c ₩ lb.

——MUTTON—At 6@6½c ₩ lb.

——LAMB—8c.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@10½c; on foot grain-fed, 6½@7¼c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are free, with a limited demand, at lower rates generally since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 50@8; Spring Chickens, $4@7; Roosters, $7@8 ₩ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $7@8 ₩ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₩ dozen.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 20@21c; Dressed, 25c ₩ lb.

——HARE—$3 50 ₩ dozen.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16½c each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

MAY.	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.
23....	9 54	4·2	10 23	5·2	3 38	1·1	3 38	0·8
24....	11 00	4·2	10 53	5·4	4 29	0·6	4 03	1·0
25....	12 00	4·4	11 23	5·7	5 16	0·1	4 41	1·3
26....	12 55	4·2	11 75	5·8	5 57	-0·4	5 22	1·6
27....	....	...	1 50	4·2	6 39	-0·7	6 04	1·9
28....	0 31	5·9	2 44	4·2	7 23	-1·0	6 54	2·2
29....	1 11	5·8	3 34	4·2	8 07	1.0	7 45	2·4

SUN—May 24.

Sun rises.....4 47 | Sun sets.....7 0

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 30, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 11 30 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 40, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 12 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 40, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 45, 9 00 and 11 2[illegible] A. M., 1 00, 4 05, and 5 50 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOOD[illegible], General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. ma8

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 6, 1873, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8.40 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and 4.30 P. M.

*Saturday at 2:30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Supt.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. ap5

S. F. and N. P. R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1873, THE steamer connecting at Donahue Landing with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company for Cloverdale and all intermediate stations, will leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted), from Front-street Wharf, at 8:30 o'clock P.M. Returning, the train will leave Cloverdale daily at 5:30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Donahue with steamer and arriving in San Francisco at 10:20 A. M. The steamers and cars make close connections with stages to and from all points.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Leave San Francisco at 8 A.M., arriving at Cloverdale at one o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Cloverdale at 2 o'clock, arriving in San Francisco at 7 o'clock. This will allow excursionists several hours at any of the places along the line of the road. For all information apply at the Company's office, 326 Montgomery street.

PETER DONAHUE, President. mh18

THE GREAT GEYSER SPRINGS,

VIA HEALDSBURG.

The Shortest and Cheapest Route.

STAGES WILL LEAVE Healdsburg daily at 6½ A.M. over the new road, crossing the celebrated Hog's Back. Distance, 16 miles. Time, 2½ hours. Parties wishing to visit the Springs and return the same day can do so and spend 5 hours at the Geysers. The scenery is unsurpassed. The views of Russian River Valley and surrounding country are superior to those on any other route.

SKAGG'S SPRINGS STAGE LINE,

CONNECTING WITH CARS AT HEALDSBURG.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE a daily line of stages will run from Healdsburg to these celebrated Springs

Fare from San Francisco, $4; from Healdsburg, $1.
a19 BOSWICK, HAWKINS & CO, Proprietors.

The Quickest and Most Direct Route to

SONOMA,

BY THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS Steamer

ANTELOPE,

GALLOWAY.....Captain

Leaving Front-st wharf at 8½ PM, daily (Sundays at 8 A M), connecting with the Stages at Lakeville, via Donahue se7

Through Tickets..... $1 50